THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1881.

Amusements To-day. Abb y's Park Theatre-Motior In-Law. Matines Bunnell's Muserme-E-Alway and 9th at Duly's Theatre-Tay Paring Regiment. Hoverigh Miste's fineden-Too World Manustr's CALL Mt. Thunter-Pett to Intend Madison tource Theatre Esmeralia New Theatre Comique-The Major. Standard Theater Pallege. Thalta Theater La Mandie. Pany Paniar's Theater - Variate

The Castro-Le Voyage or Sules Union Squive Teratro-The Lights of London, Mailnes Wilmlang I heatro-Units Tom's Cabia.

Advertising Rates.

Danky and Sunday, 40 cents a line, ordinary advertising large type, 80 cents, and preferred positions, 50 cents to \$2.50, according to classification. Wissey.—50 cents a line; no extra charge for large

ppe. Preferred positions from 75 cents to \$2 Subscription Rates.

DARLY 14 pages, by mail, 55c. a month, or \$8.50 year, postpaid; with Sunday edition, \$7.70. SUNDAY (8 pages), \$1.20 per year, postpaid. WERELY (S pages), \$1 per vear, postpaid.

Guiteau's Trial.

In the trial of GUITEAU yesterday Mr. SCOVILLE said he had sent written questions to President ABTHUR, whose testimony would be important to the defence, but had received no replies. It was arranged that he could introduce the President's replies whenever he got them. Judge Cox granted his application for an attachment to compel the attendance of Dr. SPITZEA of this city. upon whom he depended as his chief expert witness. Then the prosecution began the rebuttal by calling Gen. W. T. SHERMAN as a witness. He told how he ordered out the troops in Washington on hearing of the assassination under the impression that it was the result of a conspiracy, and how he afterward satisfied himself that it was the deed of one man alone. Eight or ten residents of Freeport, Illinois, where Gui-TEAU's father lived, testified that they never regarded any of the Guireaus they knew as Insane. Among these witnesses was State Senator SUNDERLAND, who used to be GUI-TEAU's schoolmaster. He said he never saw any symptom of insanity in the Gui-TEAU family.

The prisoner frequently interrupted the witnesses. He declared that his father was the laughing stock of Freeport for years on account of his religious oddities. Once he exclaimed that the assassination was the only bad thing his family had ever done, and that wouldn't have occurred if he could have got out of it. He promised to make the closing speech for the defence himself, and throughout the day he persisted in claiming that he was his own leading coun-

There was a scene between Guiteau's brother and his sister, Mrs. Scoville, in which the Judge had to interfere to restore order. Mr. Scoville had asked a witness i he did not know that GUITEAU'S half sister was sent away to undergo treatment for insanity. The witness replied no, and J. W. GUITEAU indignantly protested against any stigma being put upon his half sister. His interference angered Mrs. Scoville, who excitedly reproached him for it.

The President on Civil Service Reform.

It is remarkable that the first creditable discussion of civil service reform in any communication from the Executive to Congress, should proceed from a President who has heretofore been identified, in the estimation of his own party at least, with what people call machine politics.

We do not agree with all that President ARTHUR says on this subject in his message. He declares that he should feel bound to give his approval to a bill incorporating all the features of the civil service system of Great Britain. In our opinion such a measure would be an evil infinitely greater than any it might be intended to cure.

The President's own statement that it would lead to the establishment of a life tenure of civil offices, with retiring allowances, is argument enough against it.

He is right in the idea that this feature of the English system has not generally been received with avor in the United States. Why, then, would be feel obliged to approve it if incorporated in a bill by Congress Does he mean to be understood as himself in favor of making the tenure of office in the civil service substantially a life tenure

We suppose not. Our inference from his treatment of the question, in its various aspects, is that he does not think the English system is adapted to this country: but if we are to try it at all, we ought to try it as a whole. Hence, if Congress concludes to try it, he would not stand in the way.

However, Congress will not conclude give it a trial, for many a long day yet, if ever. And no one knows this better than President ABTHUR

That the President has studied the subject earnestly and industriously is evident. It is difficult to believe that he had not given the problems of civil service reform careful consideration long before he became President or Vice-President. Men do not come to such conclusions as are in his message after only a few days of reflection.

Especially wise is his suggestion to make haste slowly with innovations. He has shown that he is not afraid to undertake reform, and therefore this warning against precipitate legislation is not to be regarded as the utterance of an opponent of any change. It comes of prudence inspired by a knowledge of the history of that very English system which theorists are constantly

holding up for our admiration. In place of the crude sentiments of GRANT and the sophomorical platitudes of HAYES, we have in this part of President ARTHUR's message a public document which is at all events worthy of respect, whether we agree or disagree with the views of the author.

Promoting a Notorious Plunderer.

The Republicans have made Secon Rongson Chairman of their caucus, and there fore official spekesman of the party. They have done this with a full knowledge of his notorious corruption while Secretary of the Navy. In several investigations which were forced out of the unwilling Republican majority, the testimony incriminating him as guilty of public robbery and of collusion with plunderers was so giaring that even Gen. GRANT, who may be said to have given Rossess all the importance he ever had, has publicly discarded him as unworthy of

toleration. This first step upon their assuming control of the House of Representatives is not an encouraging sign. There is no rebuke for the transgressions of the past, nor is there any prospect that the old system of official stealing which took such strong root under

GRANT, and, as all later developments show, was nourished and continued under the hypocritical and fraudulent HAYES, will not

maintained as long as Republicans rule. Mr. Hunt, who will soon go into permanent retirement, has just proposed a raid on the Treasury for a new navy. Contracts for millions will have to be given out if that policy should be accepted; and the indications are strong that a majority of this Republican House will approve some scheme for reconstructing the navy, probably on a

considerable scale. To make Robeson, tainted as he is. Chairman of the committee which will have the shaping of the intended legislation, would be little less than an open announcement that public robbery is now to be openly en-

couraged by the Republicans. Several of the older corruptionists have been returned to this Congress, and are now occupying conspicuous seats on the Republican side of the House of Representatives.

Is Fashionable Society in New York Debauched ?

Our usually careful, discreet, well-informed, and polite contemporary, the Times, speaks in a very severe and contemptuous tone of the fashionable society of New York. It says that since the death of Prince ALBERT and the retirement of Queen Vic-TORIA: the moral tone of the aristocracy of London has been greatly lowered-that it is unquestionably "intensely low;" and then

it adds these stinging words: " dayshoe; may be done now with impunity, and almost anything may be talked about. For a section of fashion-able secrety in New York this has an ineffable charm, and the more such fellow feeling takes such people off to Loudon and keeps them there the better for this city. It victors and yet very brilliant, but the modern fast and less as it is depauched."

Now, this is very severe language, but it Is not severer than that used by "A Non-Resident American" in an article in the last number of the Contemporary Review of London. Speaking of the fashionable society of New York, he says:

"This society is anything but Puritan in its morals. I is theroughly Parisian, as might be expected from the fact that its standard of excellence is not character but wealth. I have no wish to enter into details, or give it instrations of the mysteries of New York (ashionable so ciety, but no sadder pictures of moral rain and degrada tion could be drawn from the lowest quarters of the

Unquestionably there is much vulgar display in New York, and fashionable society here often makes itself more or less ridiculous by aping the manners and customs of the English aristocracy, with which its highest ambition is to be allied. It may be true, also, that the lamentable defleiency of intellect of which the Times speaks is sometimes displayed. Wealth certainly is greatly esteemed in that society, which requires the expenditure of a large amount of money by those who would shine in it. It cannot truthfully be called a thoroughly elegant or a highly cultivated society, nor is it one which is very exacting about character. Many of its male members are at bottom coarse and vulgar, men whom refined women ought not to telerate; and others are mere boys with no real social accomplish-

ments. But fashionable society in New York may be all that and not be "debauched," as the Tones says, and not distinguished by 'moral ruin and degradation," as the "Non-Resident American" says. It is true, however, as everybody knows, that the servile copyist is apt to exaggerate the defects of

Is One Party Better than Another ?

We are frequently told, by persons never troubled with political convictions, that there is really no difference in principle between the two parties which make the polities of the country. Mr. John Sherman is reported to have recently declared, while looking after his Obio fences, that this strife was all a sham; it was merely a contest for office: there was no principle at stake. Yet Mr. Sherman, who makes this extraordinary confession, is the same who engineered the Fraud of 1876, to keep the Democrats out of the power they had fairly won, and who openly said from his place in the Senate that anything was right which would prevent the opposing party from gaining control of the Government.

To those who agree with Mr. Shrikman in this opinion, one which has been thoughtlessly expressed by many morally better men than he, it must be a matter of small moment what party is uppermost. Gen. ARTHUR, for instance, being a personally honest and respectable man, would, in the eyes of such people, make just as good a President as Mr. TILDEN. On the other hand, prudent citizens who believe that the doctrine and policy of one party make the peace and prosperity of the country, and that those of the other do not, might consider the elevation to the Presidency of any man opposed to their party a great public calamity, even while feeling the most pro-

found respect for his personal character. The Democratic party professes to-day the principles upon which that party was founded at the foundation of the Government. They were formulated by Mr. JEP-PERSON, and maintained in practice through the twenty-four years of JEFFERSON, MADIson, and Monroz. They are all based upon the great principle of strict construction. That leads logically and inevitably to a simple, pure, and inexpensive Government, confined to a few objects and administered by a few servants. The opposite doctrine of implied powers, ignoring the Tenth Amendment, has been professed by the opposition to the Democracy from the earliest to the latest trial of strength between them. It tends to wipe out the States by continually trenching on local power; to consolidation, imperialism, splendor, extravagance; a multiplication of officeholders, and ever increasing taxation to keep page with mereasing expenditures. That these are still the underlying and animating principles of the two parties is shown by very reent history. Why was Mr. Tilden cheated out of the Presidency, to which he had been so overwhelmingly elected? Because the Rings, monopolies, and favored interests which had grown up around the general Government under the theory of implied powers, dreaded the application of the leffersonian rule to their cases, and foresaw that Mr. TILDEN would cut them loose from their customary supports, and compel them to stand or fall without any artificial advantage over the rest of their countrymen. Again, when the Democrats got control of the House of Rep. resentatives, the annual expenditures were cut down many millions of dollars, and a beginning, at least, was made toward a return to the simplicity and wise economy of Mr. JEFFERSON'S time. What would have

These are some of the reasons why we have usually given our aid to the Democratic side since the development of Grantism. But if we thought there was no differ- obscurity, has appointed as chief clerk for the | see the day after date.

forever a matter of conjecture.

been the result had not the Federalist Re-

publicans thrust their standing army be-

the people had elected him, must remain

tween Mr. Tilden and the office to which

ence of principle between the two parties, we should not concern ourselves with the success or failure of either.

A Rebuke for Boston. The select circles of Boston frown on pollticians Most of our public men are assigned by fastidious Bostonians to this objectionable class. They look askance on Secretary BLAINE, and a few years ago they were afflicted by a horrible fear lest Harvard College should be obliged to receive BENJAMIN F. BUTLER on Commencement Day as Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

They have also been accustomed to speak in withering tones of CHESTER A. ARTHUR, inquiring about him of fellow Republicans from New York in a manner that indicated profound regret at his existence as a political leader.

At the last Presidential election many of these dainty Massachusetts Republicans expressed a wish that it were possible to vote for GARFIELD without voting also for ARTHUR. They regretted that there could

not be any scratching on the electoral ticket The time has now come when these men, who were so ready to condemn without any adequate knowledge on which to base a judgment, are put to shame by a public

rebuke from the subject of their criticisms. The Merchants' Association of Boston invited President ARTHUR to visit that city during the Christmas holidays, and accept the hospitalities of the association on the occasion of his visit. The invitation was given on Monday, through a representative of the association at Washington.

The President declined it. He expressed his appreciation of the courtesy shown him, and then added a few words designed to call the attention of Boston to certain proprieties of social observance which seem to have been forgotten there in this instance. Not only was it impracticable for him to come. he said, but it would be unbecoming. " He had no disposition now, while the country was still mourning the death of the late

President, to engage in public festivities." The politician of New York thus teaches the gentlemen of Massachusetts an apt lesson in good manners and good morals.

For What Were the Damages Given ! A jury has just given a young woman damages in a breach of promise suit brought in this city. It is hard, however,

to see in what respect sho was damaged. She appeared in court, according to all he accounts, fresh and blooming. During her engagement to the young man whom she sued for breach of promise, she seems to have acted as if she was entirely free. And after the swain backed out of the engagement, because, he says, he was dissatisfied with her ways and doubted her real attach ment to him, there is no evidence that she plued away, that she suffered in reputation, or that her chances of getting married to another man were in the least diminished.

What damage, then, did she suffer? As it is, however, she has made a substantial gain. The jury have given her a nice little dowry, which is likely to greatly aid her in getting a substitute for the un'oriunate man from whose pocket will come the money

The sharp way in which Mr. S. J. RAN-DALL and Mr. S. S. Cox went after the new Republican Speaker in an early discussion of the session, that on the reading of members' certificates, indicates that Mr. KEIPER has not a wholly rosy path before him. As the new wearer of Speakership honors looks around the House, he sees no great Republican paritamentary debaters, like those of a dozen years ago, or even of the last two Congresses. Even the ever-ready Coxons has been translated to the Sonate; and in discussions over the Speaker's rulings Robeson and Kasson will hardly carry the weight of RANDALL and Cox.

The scheme of Mr. BLAIR of New Hampshire, appropriating the next sum of \$105,support of common schools in the United States," does not lack the element of brendth. nor has it anything niggardly about it. Buate is evidently a man of unbounded faith in the depth of the national pocket. His present project recalls one that he is said to have introduced into Congress many years ago, when he was a member of the flouse, proposing to temper the waters of Hudson's Bay with those of the Gulf Stream, or something of that sort. The number of hundred million dollar schemes ust now floating about Congress is remarkable.

The weather proves VENNOR to be a fool and DE Voz an idiot.

SECOR ROBESON is anoken of as the nossible and even probable Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs. Think of Secon Roseson in this berth at a time when it is proposed to build about seventy new vessels, cruisers, rams, gunboats, and torpedo boats, at a cost of about thirty million dollars!

Gen. SHERIDAN favors THE SUN with a copy of the official report of his pleasure trip last summer to the Yei-owstone Park and the Geysers. The Lieutenant-General was accompanied by a number of his friends, including two civilians from Chicago, and a Boston physic an and his son. An escort of Government troops and a train of Government mules protected the party and supplied transportation for Government provisions, if the trip had been undertaken by the Chicago civilians and the Boston doctor, without Gen. Shenidan, the hunting party would have had to pay its own bills; with Gen. Sheefban along, it became nothing less than an "expedition for the purpose of acquiring additional knowledge of the interesting country in and about the Big Horn Mountains and the valleys of the Big Horn, Grey Bull, and Stinking Water," The additional knowledge thus acquired does not amount to much, nor are Gen. Sheniban's recommendations particularly valuable. He recommends that a "company or two of cayairy be stationed in the Park to watch and prevent the burning of forests and the mutilation of the craters, and other singular phenomena of the Geysers." And he thinks that the Crow Indians ought to be choused out of 6,250,000 acres of their reservation, which happen to be farming land, payment being made to the Crows for their property, not on the basis of what it is worth to the Government, but on the basis of a Government estimate of what it is worth to the Crows. It is a question whether even Cant. SCHURZ would not stick at the merality of the Lieutenant-General's proposition.

Mr. Scoville has accumulated considerable testimeny of doctors to show that Guireau was insane when he shot President GARFIELD. But as it is hypothetical opinion, its value may largely depend on the hypothesis. Examining se question put successively to all these docors, it will be seen that it is framed very queerly. Taking up merely one clause of the long question, we find it reading thus:

"Assuming that he become descented by the idea that he as the interest of term to feature by death the Freshleint of a United States * * * * such whether, in your opinton the prisoner was seve or making at the time of shipsi-ting President Cantrians

Assuming that a man is demented, how is he to be pronounced sane?

The mischievous character of the extraordinary law that gives Civil Justices the power o appoint the chief clerk and assistant clerk of their courts for six years, irrespective of their successors, has just been shown. The Justice of an east side court, who was badly defeated at the polls on election day, because he had made himself unpopular in the district, and who retires on the 1st of January to deserved

ensuing six years a man who was closely identifled with his administration of the affairs of the court. Another of his henchmen remains as assistant clerk, under an appointment made several years ago. A great deal of injury may be done to the residents of a judicial district by incapable or venal cierks in the district courts, and the right to choose his own clerks should belong to each Justice. In this instance, through a law that was passed to give snug and secure barths to the chief benchmen of several Republican ward leaders, the will of the people, who desired, apparently, a complete renovation of the court, is set at naught. The incoming Legislature should not fail, at the earliest possible moment, to repeal a law that is obvi-

It is now settled that Mr. Lincoln will continue in the office of Secretary of War under President ARTHUR. He would have retired from the department months ago, as some of his present colleagues were not disposed to do. unless this point had been positively settled by in invitation to retain his portfolio.

ously noxious.

We are perfectly frank and open, scorning That is all right, but what is the need of telling of it in that way? Wouldn't people find it out without your bragging?

There have now been examined, in the GUITEAU trial, many experts in insanity, but perhaps none has created more amusement than Dr. KIERNAN, who gave the following testimony:

*By Mr. Davings.—What is the proportion of insane people to same people in the world! A.—I have not any exact statistics. Probably out of twenty-five persons in ordinary life five are magne, and sooner or later they become inmates of insane asytums.

"Mr. Davings.—That is an encouraging prospect for all of us. I languiser.]

"The Prisoner, to Mr. Davings.—That would take you in Judge. Hamblure! of its [Laughter]

The Prisoner, to Mr. Davings—That would take you in Judge. [Laughter.]

Mr. Davinus—And one in five is insane? Well, at least two of the jurges are doomed. [Laughter.]

It is possible that here is an elusive use of the word sane, and an elastic sense given to the word insane. One man in every five insane is a large proportion, but if the word is used in certain restricted meanings, the proportion might need to be still larger. Some of the Stoic philosophers are said to have held that all men were insane except the Stoles.

Our esteemed illustrated contemporary Puck has a cartoon setting forth the villainies of the Pension Swindle in a most impressive manner.

The Pension Arrears act should be immedistely repealed!

SHARON, the young Boston barber who shot his wife dead while she lay asleen is the latest victim of an alleged inspiration to commit murder. He says that something crossed his mind and told him to do it. Then he gave himself up to the police. The question arises, how far Guiteauism led to this case of murder. Probably Shakon will be found to have heard of the GUITEAU case.

The mystery of Montreal's infernal machines continues, and even the discovery of a second one, which is said to have gone off without ing any damage, did not immediately clear it. Up to a recent date no machinist had been found who was willing to undertake to open the contain nitro-glycerine and dynamite powder. It might inspire confidence to remember the great Woolwich scene of a few weeks ago, when an infernal machine smelling quite as bad was opened with great precautious, and found to be

The Rev. FREDERICK D. Powers, officiating as Chaplain of the House, is evidently a man of cheery temperament, who finds consolations and ompensations. He opened Monday's procoodings with a prayer in this strain:

"We give Thee thanks that, though a cloud of sorrow

Dwellors by the banks of the Brone have good reason to complain of its foul odors and made to the Hesith Board by Mr. Gondschmidt. inspector of offensive trades. A gaslight company, whose works are there, employs the dry lime process, instead of the fron process, with this result:

"This maker carrying far, as well as the wave waters

As the inspector sets forth methods of remedying the evils complained of by the people of West Parms, presumably they or their equivalents ought to be applied.

It seems impossible for this country to produce a pedestrian who can beat the tough little Englishman, Rowell, Dobles started out to do it in fine style in Chicago, and the neck-and-neck racing of the two made the struggle a very exciting one. But just when the betting men were giving odds that Donner would win, he was taken ill, and finally abandoned the track.

It appears that Mme. Parri draws an invidious distinction between New York society and Boston society. We congratulate Boston.

Feren Points About a Paragon.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will you be kind enough by give the some in cruation in regard to the line and works of Dences Richard South of Concinnal? I he has truly road man, and does be stater command good advoce broadcast among the deserving pour? What short of a loading man is he—tail or short, estail or thin, edd or young, interfed or single? I flow does he dreep, and when he wask do his keep joints rub to getter stall his hest sirral wind apart? A Has he a range in gree and a solicuter month? I has he wange in gree and a solicuter month? I have see the stall him to the said the part of the solicuter month of the part with the sides, and did they pat him so frequently on the load when he was a base that it cancel him it induces out from below? G is he a pointcian, and if s., what party does he represent? I have an elequent speaker, and it so, where can't obtain his speaker, and it so, where can't obtain his speaker.

1. He is indeed a truly good man, and much good advice has he bestowed upon the deserving poor.

2. In personal appearance Deacon Richard. Smith is tall, but not too tall; thin, but not too thin; old, but not too old; married, but not too

3. He dresses well, generally in colors that emphasize without exaggerating the peculiarly rich yellow of his hair; and, so far from interfering at the knees when he walks, his lars play wide of each other with a noble freedom hat at once engages the attention of the critical beholder.

4. His eye is said to be always on the lookout for a chance to smile, and he has a mouth which not even a demijohn can resist.

5. All the laties admire Deacon Richard Smith for his moral beauty. 6. He is a Republican in politics, but so truly good a Republican that he has just helped to

set up a Democratic Mayor in Cincinnati, because he thought the Democratic Mayor would stop the sale of had whiskey. 7. Before Young Men's Christian Associations he is indeed eloquent, although his speedes | ; have not yet been published in collected form.

Sound Strambonis in the East River. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SOLE I cannot

We hope yet to hear him as a stated lecturer

before the Young Men's Christian Association

in this great and appreciative city.

owned part of the East River, especially at that time in New York, Dec 4.

News from Boston. From the Biston Herald. Boston was the first to set the example in the way of the deco-size arts, and architecturally is the finest city on the continent.

They All Want It. From the Saturday Berning Gasete. It is almost impossible to get a copy of THE EACH CHANDLER ON THE FRAUDU-LENT PRESIDENT.

How the Michigan Statuart Used to De nonnes Hutherford B. Hayes.

From the Boston Post. Zach Chandler was a profane man, and, in his own foreible phrase, "the Hayes growd was pizen" to him. It is unnecessary to make any further allusion to this questionable habit, except to say that when he is quoted the reader may lard the conversation at his pleasure. The listener to whom Mr. Chandler made proclamation of his hopes and intentions had brought a message to the Senator from Mr. Hayes. The message was to the effect that Mr. Hayes desired closer communion with the Salwarts. He had appropried to a friend who had given the mesistener to whom Mr. Chandler made proclamation of his hopes and intentions had brought a message was to the effect that Mr. Hayes. The message was to the effect that Mr. Hayes desired closer communion with the Stalwarts. He had announced to a friend who had given the message to him, who now delivered it to Mr. Chandler, that he saw no reason for any difference between the Stalwarts and himself; that, while he recognized the fact that the same lorces in the Republican party which put them out put him in, he had never used the power of his Administration against them. Since he had been elected President, Logan, and Carpenter, and Chandler had all come back into public life without any opposition from him or his Administration. He hoped they could be friends.

The message was delivered. Then the old man broke forth. He was almost white with rage, as he walked back and forth in the little room, When he found his voice he shouled: Hayes is the most wonderful liar I over saw! He lies all the time and on every subject!"

Then, loosening his necktic and gathering himself up for a discourse that he intended should go down to posterity, he told the story of how Hayes once tried to use him, on the protence that he wanted to be friends with the Stalwarts, somewhat as follows; Don't tell me anything more that comes from that liar. I know him as no one clee knows him; I know him as no one clee knows him; I know him as no one clee knows him; I know him as no one clee knows him; I know him as no one clee knows him; I know him as no one clee knows him; I know him as no one clee knows him; I know him as no one clee knows him; I know him as no one clee knows him; I know him historiah and through. Why, I made him President of the United States, and every man, woman, and child in the United States, except Hayes, knows that, He is an ungrateful, cowardly liar!' and the old man's wrath almost choked him. He went to him and told him that, if he would scend Christianey down to Peru, nothing in God's world could stop my coming buck to t

"Weil, I wentaway, and Mr. Hayes never had the dinner party. I was elected Senator, and Confederate Senators had a good deal more influence at the Whits House than I ever did. Once only I hear! from that dinner. One night I was sitting in my room and Evarts came in. I didn't exactly know what business he could have with me, and I waited to hear. We taked about the weather and passed the time of day, and the chargot very dull, when Evarts cleared his throat once or twice and finally stammered out: We'—those fellows always said we, as though they were afraid to stand alone." We have come to the conclusion not to have that dinner as you suggested, but I'll give one. Well, I don't care how i's given, said I, 'all I care for is to doit. You can give the dinner, or I will. I don't care, so long as it's given."

"Evarts went away, and I never heard of the dinner again. Hayes though the could keep us along and make us stand by him by lying to us and pretending that he wanted to be friends."

The old man told other stories on this interesting oscasion. Among other things, be told how Hayes cause to veto the Army buil. Chandlar had taken Mr. Christianor's place during the winter of 1879, and was present at the extra session, during which what was known as the political segis atton was under consideration.

the winter of 1879, and was present at the extra session, during which what was known as the political lexisation was under consideration. He was the hund-voiced champion of the relevition of all extreme measures that had been put on the statute books during the war and during the period of reconstruction. He was then, as always, the incarnation of Staiwart Republicanism. And then, as always, Hayes was very wask and very untrustworthy. It was generally believed up to the last moment that he would stan the bill restricting, as it did, the use of troops at the polis. The Staiwarts were in a frenzy. They looked upon such a course as a base surrender to the Democrats. They regarded it as giving up some of the dear-bound fruits of the war. The rumors that Mr. Hayes would sign the bill spread until, on the night of the 22m of April, Chandler made up his mind that he would compet the President to yet off. Mr. Hayes was still keeping up the prefence that he desired the friendship of Mr. Chandler and the other Staiwarts, and so Mr. Chandler and the other Staiwarts, and so Mr. Chandler took advantage of his friendly status and drove around to the White House at midnight. There he made speech after speech to the mild-mannered man for whose propested dinner party he was to pay. They were like the speeches that he belleved out in the Senate, almitting that he had believed in the necessity of thood letting when the war began. He proposed to sit up with Hayes until a veto message had been signed. "I was going to beat I'd have got into the same bed." The end was that Hayes signed the veto message, and the Army bil faited to become a law. Hour after hour was consumed by the exsage, and the Army bill failed to become a baw,

sare, and the Army bill failed to become a law. Hour after hour was consumed by the excited and angry Senator in laying bare Hayes's duplicity. He denounced him for almost every positical crime on the calendar, and, among other things, for his hypogrisy about spending money for campaign burposes.

"Of course he spent money," he roared, "but he used mine, I didn't believe in his can about parity and all that, for he begged me for money for nimself, and I gave him \$27,000 to be spent in his own State. What do you thing of that? Taking money from the outside to be used in his own State! Did you ever hear of meanness greater than that? But I made him send for the money over his own signature, and meanness greater than that? But I made him send for the money over his own signature, and I have got the letter now. I made the drafts, too, nayable to his order. He'd better not deny all this history, for I've got the drop on him. He knows better than to make an issue with me on that subject. I'll let daylight into the transactions of that campaign if he does, ile got my money and used it. I never refused money to anybody who could do the hepublican party any good with it; and the hepublican cast me a good deal of hard money. When I got through and figured up I was out \$37,000. And then, what do you think? Some mouths alterward the Treasurer nink? Some mouths afterward the Treasurer I the committee same to me with bills for odds ad ends. About \$4,000 was due, and I told him and ends. About \$4,000 was due, and I told him to go to Hayes. I had done enough for him, and he might nav his own bills in the future, Well, they went to Hayes." Here the old man stopped and langued till his face grew red and the tears streamed down his cheeks. Several times he started to go on, but the langueter choked him. "Why," he continued, "what do you suppose he did then? Did he pay it? You den't know Hayes. No, sir: the civils ervice reformer, this canting author of Order No. 1, directed that an order should be issued to the ciecks of the departments to the effect that they redet pay up their position assessments. He cierks of the departments to the effect that they resist pay up their political assessments. He did aduatily and the order was printed, and we had to get in our work prelly fast to stop it. I had to pay that \$4,000 with the rest."

This is a sample of the way Zech Chandler taked about the man he wade Prosident of the United States. Mr. Chandler did not heatiste to tak among the friends of Mr. Hayes in justified way. Perhaps this may explain way Mr. Hayes refused to purchase a copy of "The Life of Hayes refused to purchase a copy of "The Life of Hayes refused to purchase a copy of "The Life of Hayes refused to purchase a copy of "The Life of

Zischarian Chandler," HENRY L. NELSON. Competitive Examinations. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIFE President

Arthur, in his measage, specking of some of the evils of competitive examinations of conditates for appointments

which is do existent in Promised and the are a bit induction, good serve, good habits good through a decree, and the server in t

the departments, eaver

the first schmit of me dispute, but there is another great drawback to the sections of come time examples that has been bug felt in En land, but which President Arthur seems to have evenlosed. They do not be any means scars the men who have even "the wind a have been scars the men who have even "the wind a have seem to they are more included to the territoria for the house of a first and to very subject on the house of the house o

To THE BUTTOR OF THE SUN-SOFE Can you the city of Sew York and \$427.64 7000 assessment found the new rate for the pupils of a cat a systemation to describe the city of the processes of these to describe the city of the pupils of a cat a systemation to describe the city of the pupils of a cat a systemation to describe the city of the pupils of a cat a systematic for the supremental of the city of Sew York and \$427.64 To of a session of the city of Sew York and \$427.64 To of a sew York and \$427 is high water then assume the appearance of circles ametr of which decades about four-fifths the contract of the second as the water labers at a bose level the contract office of the labers are at being greatest which about one quaries that is each. Saw Your Doc G

Mickels and Cents. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There is

a large describt for the cent nichels, which the Government removes to employ, although the profit to the O vernment is streament and cents of some 2s issued in that come. The cost of cents of the dollar, but I could get these at the freasure, in this cet holist, and my bank of all share me may \$1 worth. When will the treasure he run for the convenience and in the interest of the run bank of the convenience and in the interest of the run bank of the convenience and in the interest of the run bank of the convenience and in the interest of the run bank of the convenience and in the interest of the run bank of the convenience and the conveni large descent for the cent nickels, which the Govern

NEW YORK, Dec. 6. Ordered to Closs the Uniteened Saluons. The Police Board on Tuesday evening ordered the kingerine about to entered the law in regard to saloous to which the Excise Board has rejused liceups.

JRFFERSON DAVIS IN NEW YORK.

Returning from a Sejourn Abroad to his Old Home in Mississippi.

had just returned from Europe yesterday

aboard the steamship Neckar of the Bremen

line, and as he spoke he was sitting in the cabin

at the Hoboken pier. Mr. Davis looked thin,

careworn, wrinkled, and old. His soft hat was

drawn well down over his brow, his gray beard

was lost in the folds of a comforter wrapped

coat pockets. His wife and daughter, who

accompanied him, sat near by, and be-

ASKED TO WAIT A LITTLE.

Why Applicants for the Listing of the Nev

The Manhattan Railway Company has

made application to the New York Stock Ex-

change to have the additional stock which it

proposes to issue admitted to the Exchange

list. This issue consists of \$13,000,000, one-

half of which is to be first preferred and the

other half second preferred, the former to be

issued to the stockholders of the New York

Elevated Railroad Company and the latter to

The application came up for consideration

yesterday afternoon before the Committee

Mr. Field was asked what relief he or his

and Berry suits for the same purpose.

" Keep your powder dry." said Major-Gen.

Hancock yesterday afternoon on Governor's Island, while a man was journing a pail of water into the pocket

of a duplex field magazine gun which was about to be

experimented upon. The water was simply to keep the

Trespassing to Put Out a Pirc.

J. C. Struve, a fresco painter, sued Carsten

Doge, who was his tandlard, and occupied adjoining

apartments in the same premises for having broken

He Wants a Cheap Excursion.

Impate the to and and interesting to an and ottes of the country. I that in this decoder it is the prich that trave is railed out as a time to the area in the area in the area in the area in the interest in the area. I call upon the railed country to a trave is cheap trips.

Garfield's Picture Adorning Church Walls.

MALVERN, Ohio, Doc. 3.—We have some very transc people here. Some members of the because

From the Concessions Commercial.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have

on Stock List, As on a previous occa-

the Metropolitan.

was detested outmest porridge.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has left "I'm not an officeholder or a candidate for office, and I do not understand that news--Mme. Iturbide and her son, who was papers have any legitimate interest in my private life, and I decline to be interviewed-I will not be interviewed."

dopted by Maximilian as his heir, have gone to Mexico -No work is now given to Italian labor-The speaker was Mr. Jefferson Davis, who

ers at Marwilles, except on condition that they become naturalized French citizena -At the village of Morita, in Echizen, Japan, a field of 900 yards square was swallowed up during an earthquake and turned into a deep lake. -The Princess Héiène, the Cancée of Prince Arthur, is the fourth daughter of the Prince of Waldeck-Pyrmont, and just eight years younger than

SUNBEAMS

-The late Mr. Carlyle, Scotchman though

voluminously about his neck, and an overcost was buttoned closely about him. The hand -Aloys Danton, now a corporal in the he had just given to the reporter was cold, and Austrian service in Bosnia, sends five floring to the Paris after a few moments' rubbing it with its fel-Express a subscription for a statue of his great grand father, the Danton of 1703. low he sank both into his capacious over-

-What is the matter with art in Boston? The Boston Revall says: "So you want to laugh, do you! Then strell down to the Museum of Pine Arts, and look at

the Christmas card designs."

—Two Philadelphia mechanics claim to have discovered a device for running street cars by series of powerful steel springs. At the end of each trip the car is to be wound up like a clock.

coat pockets. His wife and daughter, who accompanied him, sat near by, and beside him was an aged friend who had come to greet and welcome him upon his arrival. It was suggested that there were a great many people who took an interest in him personality and would like to read about him, his views upon certain matters, and such of his affairs as he chose to speak of. He shook his head doubtfully and repiled, "I won't be interested by the head of the world," I won't be interested by the head of his near the world, and were more careworn than before.

"There are people who imagine that your influence may have had much to do with the advance in Confederate bonds a short time since, and that your recent voyage to Europe may not have been disconnected from those interest."

"Then they're a parcel of fools," he retorted. You can publish that," interpolated the aged friend laughingly.

"Yes," echoed Mr. Davis, with the ghost of a smile upon his thin lips, you can publish thst."

In response to a casual question as to what sort of a return trip he had, he replied with a grimace of disgust over the remembrance, "Bad; very bad; very rough." He said that he was not going to remain in New York, but would take the first train for Louisville, where he hoped to enjoy some quiet and rest. About the reception of his book in Europe, he would have nothing to say, nor, indeed, could he be induced to epeak further at all upon any subject even remotely connected with his past public life. It was intimated that after a short stay in Louisville he would probably go on to Beauvoir, Miss., where he may reside.

One of the officers of the steamship said that it was understood aboard that Mr. Davis had saided that the purpose of his recent voyage abroad was simply to bring back his daughter, who has been in Europe several years, and had no reference to anything which could possibly interest Confederate bondholders, or anybody else outside his own family. The voyage was, as Mr. Davis had said, a very rough one. Through almost the entire tim -By applying a current of electricity through a new curing iron, a regular degree of heat is obtained which is said to be much less injurious to the hair than the old-fashioned curling iron or siste pencil. -One thousand Italian immigrants in Texas were lately obliged to he in tents on straw, and without covering, during a rainy spell of three weeks.

They found no work on landing, having been deluted by -Every painting of the great masters in Rome is now photographed, and some of the photocraphs are sold in the Eternal City at a cent apiece. The well-

keeps one million of them on hand. -The Rev. T. E. Aldrich, a pastor at Middictown. Conn., has been arrested for be ting his wire. He has been a successful temperance worker, but, it is charged, usually got drunk after every sermon, and

whipped his wife when he got home. -The French army in Tunis is sadly in want of water during its marches in the interior. Water has to be carried on camels, as the Romans carried i from the soil wells have to be bored fifty feet deep

-The McGowan family of Holyoke, Mass., celebrated the arrival home of their daughter. She had been away two years-in prison. The testivities began in the McGowan residence, and ended in a police stance the whole party being arrested for noisy drunkenness.

—The Ancient and Honorable Artillery

Company of Boston have made what they call a century box, in which are put thirty essays by members on past and present events in Boston. The box is to be kept scaled until 1980, when the essays may be publicly read. -The estimated population of New South Wales at the close of last year was 734,282 persons, bein,

an increase during the twelve months of 40,539, which is a larger advance than has been recorded for many years past. The males in the colony were rather more thr -The St. Louis and Southern Railroad Company will no longer employ minors unless their par-

ents or guardians sign an instrument of consent, releas-ing the company from all claims for injuries or death, and authorizing the payment of the wages directly to the -Some of the Danes living in Leadville ago procused human sacrifice and still had to it is

theory. The Leadville colony lately met on an anniv

himsel' ceremoniously in the arm, shedding a bowlful of sacrificial blood. -Sympathy for Sylvester S. Wilson, who has been sent to State prison from Philadelphia for dealing in railroad tickets without the company's au city. Only about a hundred persons attended a "grand

on Stock List. As on a previous occasion when an effort was made to list the stamped Meiropolitan stock, a hearing was given to interested persons. The Manhattan Company was represented by Vice-President Robert M. Galloway and David Dudley Field of counsel. Vice-President S.H. Kneeland of the Metropolitan and Stephen P. Nash of counsel to the contesting stockholders of that company appeared in opposition to the arphoetion. It is understood that both parties were prepared to go into an exhaustive argument upon the right and wrong of the scheme for consolidating the elevated roads. The committee, however, was not ready to hear the argument, on the ground that the stock has not yet been issued or legally authorized. The stockholders of the company have not yet voted upon the proposition to increase the capital stock, and the meeting for that purpose will not be held until Dec. 21. After the stockholders have authorized the increase the issue must be further legalized by a certificate from the State Engineer. These facts were suggested to the representatives of the applicant company by the committee.

Mr. Field was asked what relief he or his citizens' indignation meeting," and all but a don these went out when a collection was proposed. -Paul H. Hayne was wealthy before the war, but now he is very poor, and too ill to work. His residence is little more than a hut, standing above in a closure of acrub oak on a sandy knoll, twenty miles from Atlanta, Ga. The communest necessities of life are all that he can procure; but he goes on rhyming, in a room papered with pictures cut from illustrated newspapers and on a desk made out of an old workbench left on th

remises by a carpenter.

—A curious wager was won in Paris the other day by the Vicomite de Civry. He made a bet with the Marquis de Petfitz that he would swim his more Orbeits one of Gladiateur's progeny, across the seine. The many, taking kindly to the water, started with her rider from taking kindly to the water, started with safely, over to the the Hors de Boulogne side, and got safely over to the Suresnes bank, about two hundred yards lower down. having been carried that distance by the current, which

is tolerably strong at this point of the river. -The late census of Japan shows a total copulation of very nearly \$6,000,000. The Milado and his family are shown at the head of the statistics as nest of which the old geographies used to tell such tales, contains only 957,121 inhabitants. Kioto approaches i closely with \$22,008, and Ozaka comes next with 562,668 Males are more numerous than females in the proportion

of 28 per 1,000-that is, there are 1,028 men for every -A Cincinnati deputy sheriff had in custody two women accused of shoplifting. They were young, handsome, and lashionably dressed. His duty the jail. He started from the former place at own but dat not arrive at the latter until 5 o'clock. In the mean time he had appeared at an operatio performance with his two attractive companions, proudly conscious that

Mr. Field was asked what relief he or his eients would give the Stock Exchange should the commutee list the stock and the company, through the refusal of its stockholders or of the Stock. It was admitted that there could be no relief, and Messrs, Galloway and Field retired. When the issue has been perfected the committee will listen to the arguments, which were ready for delivery yesterday.

In the case of the application to list the stamped distropolitan certificates, the ruling of the Exchange against them was, it is said, based upon the fact that some of the stockholders opposed the change of the lease, and as they had taken the matter into the courts the Exchange preferred to have the legality of the change established before it recognized the stamped certificates. As several suits to restrain the carrying out of the consolidation agreement are pending, the Exchange may follow the precedent mentioned and await the termination of the suits.

Several of the holders of Metropolitan stock who are residents of Connecticut and Massachusetts have begun a suit in the United States Court in this city to prevent the execution of the proposed consolidation.

A hearing in this suit will be had next Friday. The counsel for the plaintiffs is Mr. Stephen P. Nash, and the grounds of action are substantially the same as in the Gillette and the Burnham and Berry suits for the same purpose. -The project, once before mooted, of adding a corps of Alpine troops to the establishment of the French army is at the present moment again being dis-cussed. Italy, it is well known, has during the last ow years bestowed much trouble upon the organization of a corps of Alpine troops, and the pessession of this force would, it is now recognized, give her an immense advantage in the initiatory operations of a campaign in the mountainous districts forming the frontier between

France and Italy. -The truly good Deacon Richard Smith of Cincinnati was asked by a reporter from a rival news paper if it was true that he was willing to sell his interest in the Gasere. He replied: "Yes, I would sell surmy price." The chief possession of this truly good max is his true goodness. He must have torgotten this tills true goodness is priceless. It cannot be otherwise. Perhaps he had in mind his wicked partners, and was

or a super field inagazine gui which was about to be experimented upon. The water was simply to keep the run barrels cool while firing rapidly. It was the first time that the General had seen the gan Surrounding the teneral stood Lieut Commander Coerings, then had been a substantial to the basine and Judge this section of about a refer beautiful fire to the substantial to the section of about a substantial to the section of Connectical, and heart of Connectical, and heart of Connectical, and heart of the substantial fire to the substantial fire for the substantial fire substantial fire substantial fire for the substantial fire substantial fire fire for the substantial fire substantial fire for the substantial fire substantial fire fire for the substantial fire substantial fire for the substantial fire for the substantial fire for the substantialy dazed with joy at the pare idea that somebody might buy them away from him. -The cook aboard a tugboat in Boston heard cries of districts in the might. After they had con-ticuted half an hour, he got out of bed and went on deck. A man was in the water, chinging to a pile and calling for help. The cook was clad only in a night shirt, and essary to lower a boat and row a short distance in order to make a rescue. He reasoned that probably, before he could dress himself, the man would be drowned, and as for going as he was, the idea does not seem to have so curred to him. The upshot was that he went back to his warm bed, and let the man drown.

-Edward Fee was jilted by Maggie Sinclairin Louisville ten years aro. He quitted the city soon afterward, and did not return until within a month. Miss Sinclair was still unmarried. He told her that he had grown wealthy in Texas, that he had never coased marriage. This time she consented, and the working was held at once. Fee saving that he could not be loud absent from his extensive business. The pair slayed a week in New Orleans on their way, as the bille supposed to her fittere hame in Texas. Then her hashand descript her, and she was not long in concluding that he had treated her thus for the sake of revence.

... The strongest evidence against the seven Mody Magnires so in to be tried at Union with Pa . : of forded by Perry Gyddia, an eavestropper. On his way frome, late one night, he saw that the Molly Mounts totice room was lighted, and drawing lear be heard some of the secrets of the order. He crept under the building, which had a cracked thor, and listened to \$ heated discussion. The subject of delinte was a is at to decrease the only barroom to the place, and exertal members proposed the assaustication of Manual Books. to members proposed the assassmal of Marca Bloods the uninty superintendent, who had been instrument in thus cutting off the supply of liquid. Healy was not deced a few days atterward.

-A young man and woman got off the cars at Moumouth, Ind., had their haronge removed but lonely but purposes only situated cortace, and over their several mounts. They had pulse manners to be of clutter, and 4-d not make acquisitences is all day the woman was bound very in in hed, with a letter from the man in her hand. He had described there of am coing to Encland." he had written - Y = sat that you thought sometimes of going back to deergo at 15045 you wished sometimes you had nover leaf time 1 to 564 now. When I was happy with my awn front !broken-heartad. Now, go tack to George Tre bira you have recented, and that you will be a good side again. He is add, and there you well enough to take you strains because there some members of the transparence of the tran